

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 7

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, OCTOBER 6, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

## Face Creams

That leave the Skin clear, soft and firm, relieves Sun Burn and Skin. Greasy or Non-Greasy.

25c., 35c., 50c., 75c.,

**D. C. JONES**

DRUGGIST

*Facell Remedies*

VULCAN

## The Sale of Mackintosh Red Apples

Still on at the  
4 X MARKET

**The Home of the 4X Lard**

E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## GRAIN



Harvest is here and the Farmers next consideration will be the successful marketing of his Grain.

In these times of Financial Depression, the Farmer should make sure that he consigns his Grain only to strong and reliable companies.

We are Agents for

**James Richardson & Sons**

the Odest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

**Flood & Whicher**

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## Kitchen Ranges

We have a new stock  
of Kitchen Ranges from

**\$18.00**

**Stoves and Heaters**

**Lindsay Hardware Co.,**

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ALBERTA

## LUMBER FOR GRANARIES

We have just received the Agency  
for

**Royal Household  
Flour**

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran.

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

**Vulcan Co-Operative Ltd.**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## THE Lineham Lumber Co.

LIMITED  
Vulcan Alberta

### Lumber

Slabs, Firewood, Windows, Doors  
and Finish

Get our Prices.

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

### The Wonder Crop

is being harvested. Your Crop is part of it, why not have a Photo of the Cutting or Threshing Operations?

We do the work and do it well; We have the Apparatus. Call and see us for prices.

Nodak Finishing—Everything Photographic

Lag a Range of Local and Stampede Views

THE VULCAN STUDIO

W. J. Morton, Proprietor,



Made in Canada

**FORD TOURING CAR**

\$530 f.o.b. Ford, Ontario

**Vulcan Price \$605**

Vulcan Agents

**W. F. JENNEJOHN**

A full Stock of Supplies  
and Accessories

### Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work  
neatly and promptly executed.  
Shop opposite the Depot.

**W. F. BRADIN**

Vulcan

ALBERTA

### Canadian Pacific

Special Fares for

**Thanksgiving Day**

Going Dates October 8th — 11th. Return Limits, October 13th.

Full information as to fares etc. from any C. P. R. Agent or from

**R. DAWSON,**

District Passenger Agent.  
Calgary.

### School Notice

The Agriculture Society have mailed to the various schools within twenty miles radius of Vulcan a copy of the prize list containing the exhibits for school work. To any school that has not had one mailed, the secretary will be glad to send one on receipt of name and address. The only stipulation is that the school must be within twenty miles of Vulcan in order to compete.

What might have proved a serious runaway occurred last Friday morning. Mrs. J. A. Gardner and Everett were delivering milk when the pony shied. The pony bolted and the occupants of the buggy were thrown out. Fortunately neither of them received more than a bad shaking.

### Ferrodale School Report SEPTEMBER

The Attendance has suffered owing to harvesting operations, particularly in the Senior Room. Many new pupils have been enrolled but several old ones have not yet put in an appearance.

Details of the different rooms are given below.

SENIOR ROOM

Number on Roll 19

Average Attendance 10.21

Names in Order of Merit

Grade X—Violet Carruthers, Beulah Graham

Grade IX—Helen Farrand, Estelle Muts, Gertie Rutten, Irene Torry, Winnie Sadler

Grade VIII—Uretta Seaman, Willie MacPherson, Glen Earp, Annie Smart, Laura Bailey, Annie McClinton, Josephine Muts, Rub Graham

Grade VI—Leo Rutten, Earl Adams, Forlyce Smart

Warden of Nelson Sidel—Uretta Seaman

INTERMEDIATE ROOM

Number on Roll 39

Average Attendance 24.6

Names in Order of Merit

Grade V—Wilford Reesor, Clara Bailey, Russell Carruthers, Charles Eamorr, Vera Vanskiver, Grace Hutson, Mildred MacPherson, Wilbert Rutten

Grade IV—Christie Allan, Anna Allen, Elizabeth Flood, Everett Gardner, Brunetta Plumb, Frances Reesor, Ernest Tinkham, Bertha Muts, Theodolph Allen

Grade III—Cora Gardner, Margaret Allan, Adele Felker, Lester Carruthers, Bada Landgrin, Willie Buhart, Addie Flood, Ida Eamorr, Olive Carr, Lee Cochrick, Teddy Terwilliger, Ava Colerick, William Kisher, Colby Carr, Henry Carr

JUNIOR ROOM

Number on Roll 42

Average Attendance 34.6

Names in Alphabetical Order

Grade II—Hazel Carr, Clyde Clark, Bernice Henry, Bertha Hudson, John Richardson, Dorothy Tinkham, Jack Trail

Grade I—Elizabeth Allan, Fern Bailey, Cora Brink, Myrtle Carr, Hazel Carruthers, Gordon Clayton, Willie Colerick, Albert Colerick, Jenny Cook, Stella Dewie, Hazel Eamorr, May Farrand, Olive Felker, Albert Flood, Jewel Gardner, Ernest Graulin, May Irving, Teddy Irving, Norman Jennejohn, Roy Johnson, Conrad Johnson, Charles Kaser, Robert Knowles, George MacPherson, Goldie Munro, Emil Muts, Florence Reesor, Cameron Richardson, Edith Robson, George Seaman, Mary Torry, Phyllis Trail, Fred Vanskiver, Norma Vanskiver, Beulah Walker

\*Perfect Attendance.

### A Farewell Party

The people of the Alton district gathered at the school house on Friday evening last and held a social evening, the occasion being the departure of Mr. Prentice, who has been engaged on the Missionfield in that district. Mr. G. L. Wannop acted as chairman and a fine programme was provided by the people who volunteered to take part.

Miss McVicar, the school mistress, had her pupils and they gave many items of songs and recitations. Some of Messrs. Bowie and Drummond's threshing crew also took an active part. Mr. G. Wannop recited some Scotch pieces of an amusing nature that were very much enjoyed. Mr. Birgman, of Lethbridge gave an exhibition at the punching bag. As the whole programme was the result of only a few days work it was indeed very good.

All felt sorry to see Mr. Prentice leave as he was very highly esteemed by old and young alike, and to show their appreciation they presented him with a beautiful gold watch, engraved with his name and the names of the donors. Miss Muir prepared a beautiful address for the occasion, and Mr. Prentice was so taken by surprise that he could hardly express his feelings. He replied briefly, thanking the people for the kindness they had shown him during his sojourn among them, and as he left them that he would often think of them as he looked at the present they had made him.

Following the programme the ladies of the district served lunch.

The address which was presented to Mr. Prentice was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Prentice:

"It is with regret mingled with joy that we have assembled here to-night to bid you farewell. Regret because of the loss of our student missionary, a friend and helper; joy in the fact that one from our midst is going forth as a Christian soldier to fight for the cause of righteousness and justice.

"Many pleasant hours we have spent with you, and we pray God that after his present conflict is over it may be our lot to meet again.

"As patriotic citizens of the Dominion we must do all in our power to help in bringing this terrible war a successful issue. We cannot all aid in the same way, but while you go forth to fight our nation's battles, we can pray God's blessings on our soldiers, sailors and ministers of the Gospel.

"We now ask you to accept this watch as a slight token of our esteem and appreciation of your services here. When you look at it may you remember your many friends in Alton, Alberta, and that they are hoping for your safety and success.

"May God bless you with His choicest gifts and give you peace and happiness wherever your lot may be cast in the future, is our sincere wish.

"We now commend you to God's good care, trusting that you may return safe and well, and crowned with victory. Signed, on behalf of your many many friends at Alton, Alberta."

### Red Cross Social

The local Red Cross committee have arranged for a series of social evenings under the auspices of the Society, and they will be held on the third Thursday of every month at half past eight in the Masonic Hall. The evenings will be of an attractive nature. There will be a whist first of all and this will be followed by an impromptu dance. Light refreshments will be served by the members of the Society. The whist, commencing on the first of the evenings, will continue from month to month, and valuable prizes will be given to the lady and gentleman with the highest aggregate for the series and also for the highest score on each evening. Membership cards for these gatherings will be sold.

Putting the Red Cross Society on a purely social basis of this description ought to be a very popular move and here ought to be a ready response. It is a splendid way of bringing people together and much might be done towards rendering valuable help to the serious side of the Society's work.

But the efforts of the committee do not end here and they are busy on the scheme of having a concert sometime in November and a dance during the Christmas week.

The concert is to be a high class, order and endeavours to secure talent from the cities are being made. The exact date of it has not been fixed, but it will be announced at a later date.

### Wages Case.

On the 29th of September C. Jacobs laid information before E. J. Charters, J. P., charging J. Moloney with non payment of wages amounting to \$37.85.

The accused appeared before the justice on the evening of September the 30th and pleaded "Not Guilty". Mr. E. W. L. Clark appeared for the defence.

In giving evidence Jacobs stated that he had started working for Moloney on August the 26th and had worked until the 28th of September. He had hired at the rate of \$50 per month, and all the money he had received had been \$12.15 for clothes and tobacco at various times.

Mr. Moloney stated that the agreement when he hired Jacobs had been that he should pay Jacobs \$40 per month if he stayed with him until the freeze-up, and that he should get \$30 a month if he quit before then. Also when Jacobs quit and he went to figure up his time he found that he had notes on Jacobs' wages in favour of a man by the name of Miller and that these notes came to more than the wages due. On being questioned by his worship as to what these notes were for, the accused stated that he only knew what one was for, and that was a bet that Jacobs had with Miller for wrestling.

Mr. Miller was then called and gave evidence that these notes had been given him by Jacobs at various times within the last month, and on being questioned admitted that all the notes were for bets with the exception of one for \$1.50 that Jacobs gave him for a suitcase.

In summing up the case his worship stated that he would allow Jacobs at the rate of \$40 per month deducting the money that he admitted having received, a-

### Ratepayers Attention

We beg to call your attention to section thirteen (13) sub-section four, (4) of the Municipal Co-operative Hall Insurance Act.

"In the event of any hall insurance tax remaining unpaid after the thirty-first day of October of the year in which same is levied there shall be added thereto by way of penalty the sum of one dollar for each quarter-section in respect to which such tax remains unpaid, and in the event of such tax remaining unpaid after the fifteenth day of December of the year for which the same is levied it shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided for the case of other Municipal Taxes."

The Rural Municipality of Marquis 157, owes the Hall Insurance Board of Alberta \$6820.23, covering the levy for the current year. In addition to this the Municipality owe the Board \$6812.27 (with interest) on the 1914 levy. This makes the total liability to the Hall Insurance Board amount to the sum of \$13632.50, all of which must be raised by the 15th day of November 1915.

It is impossible for the Hall Insurance Board of Alberta to pay the hall claimants; unless the Municipality can pay the Board; and it is impossible for the Municipality to pay the Board until the ratepayers have paid their Hall Insurance Taxes, both arrears and current.

Sent in any Hall Taxes that you may owe to the Secretary immediately. You will not only be saving the one dollar penalty that is added on the first day of November, but will also be assisting us in the financing of the Co-operative Hall Insurance scheme.

The Council Rural Municipality of Marquis.

### Threshing Good Yields

Threshing operations during the past week have been interfered with by the rain to some extent. On Saturday of last week it rained all day, and early Tuesday morning there was a heavy shower for a few hours together with a little snow. The latter shower did not last beyond eight o'clock and it was followed by sunshine and a good drying wind. The rains of both days, however, held the operations up for about a day.

But what threshing there has been has revealed the same steady large yields and in no case does one hear of a crop going below what it was computed to yield.

The grain yields in this week's threshing show that a high standard of production is still being maintained. Robert Robbie had 58 1/2 bushels to the acre from 140 acres of stubble, and from 60 acres of reaking, 60 1/2 bushels to the acre. J. A. Jones had an average of 45 bushels of the best wheat that has been threshed in his district from 75 acres of summer fallow and fall ploughing. John A. Gardner's wheat went 50 bushels to the acre and B. R. Lammertsch had a yield of 51 bushels of the acre, the crop on M. W. Esch's place went 57 bushels to the acre from summer fallow.

### Prize Lists Ready

The prize lists for the Vulcan Agriculture Fair for Thursday and Friday October 21st and 22nd are ready for distribution to members and intending members and those who have already joined have had a copy mailed to them.

Anyone wishing to secure a prize list is asked to write to the secretary R. W. Glover, enclosing their \$1 subscription for the year and one will be sent to them by return.

Since the prize list for stock, poultry, grains and roots was published in these columns some time ago various additions have been made to them with the result that the scope for exhibiting is very much extended, in these sections. Other sections for exhibits include Dairy products, Cookery, Baking, Miscellaneous (Ladies Fancy Work etc.), Photography, Plants and Flowers, and school work.

As the work of the secretary, so on at the time of the Fair, grows as the time of the Fair approaches, it is desirable that those who have not yet paid their membership fee will do so at an early date.



## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

The tall man muttered something that sounded like an acknowledgment of the force and cogency of this reasoning.

"I dare say it is all right," he said. "Fetch your master."

The servant, saluted and departed in the direction of the house. He returned presently with the information that Tchigorosky had gone along the terrace. There was a summer-house a little way off, where Tchigorosky waited.

Vera felt her heart beating faster. There was no summer house along the terrace—nothing but a broken balustrade that Rupert Ravenspur was always going to have mended. Over this there was a sheer drop to the sea below.

As the pair moved on, Vera followed. Then what followed seemed to happen in the twinkling of an eye. A white-robed figure emerged and flung himself upon the stranger. At the same time the other miscreant, who had acted as Tchigorosky's servant, attacked him from behind.

"You rascals," the stranger cried, speaking this time in French. "So I have been deceived. You are going to throw me over the cliff. There is no escape for me. Well, I don't mind. The agony of suspense has taken all the sweetness out of life for me. I knew that sooner or later this was bound to come. But I am going to take a toll."

The stranger's breath was coming rapidly between his teeth. Vera tried to scream, but no sound emerged from her lips. She stood rooted to the spot, watching what seemed to her a long one-sided struggle. As a matter of fact, it had not lasted more than ten seconds. Gradually the stranger was forced back.

Back and back they forced him to the very edge of the cliff. There was no escape for him now. He reached out two long and swinging hands; he grasped two arms, one for each of his would-be assassins, and then he jumped backwards. Two fearful wailing yells rent the air: there was a mocking laugh, and silence.

Had she really seen this thing or had she dreamt it? Vera was not sure. Just for a brief moment her senses left her. When she came to herself again she crept along to the house and thence to her bedroom. She locked the door and flung herself upon the bed, pressing her hands to her eyes.

"How long will it last?" she murmured. "How long can one endure this and live? Oh, heaven, is there no mercy for us?"

Then the blessed mantle of oblivion fell again.

### CHAPTER XXXIV.

#### Exit Tchigorosky.

It seemed to have been tacitly agreed by Geoffrey and Marion that nothing could be gained by telling Vera of the danger that she had escaped. Nothing could be gained by a recital of the dastardly attempt on the previous evening, and only another terror would be added to the girl's life. And, Heaven knows, they all had terrors enough.

On the other hand, Vera had made up her mind to say nothing to the family generally as to her startling adventures. Of course, Geoffrey and Ralph Ravenspur would have to know, but the rest were to be kept in the dark.

Vera's white face and serious air were accounted for by the headache from which she was palpably suffering. Some of the others understood, and they were full of silent sympathy. "It is nothing," said Vera. "A walk along the cliffs will soon set me right." As she spoke she looked at Geoffrey significantly. He knew immediately that the girl had something important to say to him. He slipped outside and Vera followed him. Not till they were out of sight of the house did she speak.

"Dr. Tchigorosky is still about?" she asked.

"Yes, dear," Geoffrey replied. "As a matter of fact, he is hiding in Uncle Ralph's room. He has his own reasons for so doing, but the reasons are—"

"What shall you do about it?" asked Geoffrey.

"I shall not do anything at present," Tchigorosky replied. "I have a little idea that may work out to our advantage later. Meanwhile nobody knows of the tragedy and nobody is to know. This afternoon you are going out fishing in a boat, but in reality you are going to look for their bodies. If you can find them all—"

"We are certain to find them all," Ralph interrupted. "They will be carried round Gull Reef on the spit of sand under the caves and deposited on the beach, whence the tide ebbs at four o'clock today. I have not lived here all my life for nothing. We shall find those bodies within a yard of where I say."

"And bring them up the cliff," Geoffrey shuddered. "Ugh!"

"I shall not do anything of the kind," Tchigorosky said coolly. "Bring Voski, of course, but you are to bury the two ruffians in the sand. It will be easy to do so, and pile some rocks over them afterwards."

Geoffrey ventured to suggest that such a course might end disastrously, the officers of the law not to know of it. Tchigorosky waved the suggestion aside contemptuously. It was no time for nice points like these.

# CHew "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## Transactions That Satisfy

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada

The above is what the good breeder is trying to make with every sale and the buyer hopes to get in every purchase he makes. It is true in every line of trade as well as that of disposing of poultry and failure to complete them in a way that meets the satisfaction of all, is due to the same causes whether in poultry or some other commodity.

For one who is endeavoring to build up a business and who realizes what will help most in doing so every effort will be made to make all transactions as satisfactory as possible whether it be in the sale of eating eggs, fowls for eating or exhibition and breeding stock the same is true with regard to the value of having the purchaser well satisfied. Many times this alone will influence a breeder to put in something extra or give quality that he honestly feels is worth more than the price demanded so as to get a greater satisfaction for the purchaser.

Even then the difficulty of making every sale makes the purchaser feel exceedingly well pleased is one that is having the very closest study of all breeders. Generally speaking, of course, the quality of the article produced will determine to a large extent the satisfaction it will give on the average. However, there are other elements that may mar the possibility for the complete satisfaction that both parties wish to have.

So often the breeder and the buyer may not fully understand each other so that the wishes of the purchaser are not fully comprehended by the seller. Consequently when the bird arrives, although of first-class quality, he proves to be quite different to what the purchaser pictured or looked forward to receiving. The fact that a bird may or may not win at some show does not for a moment determine the quality, although in the majority of cases it would have all to do with the satisfaction of some purchaser. It is probably safe to say that many buyers with better birds than have not won have been less satisfied than they might have been had they won out with poorer stock.

The breeder, therefore, must allow for some of the peculiarities of human nature, must appreciate that it may not always be a case of the biggest value but that an occasional difficulty will crop up in spite of all the effort that he can make. No sale is completed until the buyer expresses satisfaction, and whether the buyer is at fault in his judgment or not, the good business man will not allow the matter to become a controversy but will make a supreme effort to see that a most satisfactory arrangement is made to conform to any guarantee or agreement used by him. On some such basis we believe the big businesses have been built and so long as the buyer shows evidence of making a complaint entirely in good faith the wise man will see wherein the real difficulty seems to be and perhaps be able to rectify it and make a pleased customer for the future.

Guarantees are no doubt a big help in defining the basis of sale, but only the human desire to see the sales through to satisfaction can be expected to bring the lasting results that the breeder desires to get. This kind of satisfaction makes the customer feel certain the breeder is working in his interest as well as his own and allows him to rely fully on his dependability to always serve him with the highest value. When the customer reaches that state of confidence the breeder has truly given the satisfaction that pays.

The greatest error that could possibly be made is to overstate the value of birds that will be shipped. Nothing can possibly be gained by it and dissatisfaction is sure to result in many cases. The more clearly description can be given that are exact with the specimens the better is the selling argument and more likely is the customer to feel the proper treatment extended. The idea that advertising that is exaggerated is good and that without exaggeration good results are impossible has long ago been exploded and more and more are all classes of advertisers coming to see that the more exact and accurately statements are made the more lasting are the results likely to be.

If the breeder can produce his stock better than his neighbor and will sell to the community; if he can successfully let it be known just what he can supply better than the rest, he can supply the country, and if he can supply a superior product at a fair price, business will increase by the repeats from satisfied customers and those who learn from them where satisfaction can be secured.

"It beats all how luck does play favorites," remarked Farmer Cornsack. "I jes' been to see Ezra Hankins."

"How's he gettin' along since he hilt his foot?"

"He's purty glum. The doctor charged him a hundred dollars for cuttin' his foot off. An' when the railroad cut off Uncle Jake's foot the company paid him six hundred in cash. Maybe these great corporations ain't as graspin' as some people says."—Washington Star.

The Clown—The tight-rope walker and his wife have another acrobat in the family.

The Contortionist—How's that? The Clown—The doc's just announced the arrival of a bouncing baby girl.

## History of the Tomato

Believed to be a Native of Peru and Cultivated Centuries Before Time of Columbus

For the tomato, the world is indebted to Peru, according to an article contributed by Edward Albee to the current number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union.

The name "tomato" seems to be of Aztec origin, given as *tomati* by some authorities and as *xitomate* by others, and still persists in some few of the older-Mexican town names, such as Tomatlan, Tomatepec, etc., but the general consensus of opinion among botanists seems to be that the plant and its culture for edible purposes originated in Peru, whence it spread to other sections of the Americas. It is certain at any rate, that it was known and cultivated for its fruit centuries before the Columbian discovery.

That the individual tomato was known to some of the European botanists over 350 years ago is evidenced by the fact that two large varieties were described by Matthioli as early as 1554, but for many years it was only in Southern Europe that the value of the fruit for use in soups and as a salad was recognized. It was quite generally used in Spain and Italy during the seventeenth century, but in England and in Northern Europe generally the plant was grown only in botanical gardens as a curiosity and for ornamental purposes. It was seldom eaten, being commonly regarded as unhealthy and even poisonous. This belief probably arose because of the close resemblance of the plant to its allied relative the nightshade, or belladonna, and had, of course, no foundation in fact. It was not until the early part of the nineteenth century that the tomato came into general use as a food in Northern Europe and America. Since about 1835, however, the use and cultivation of the vegetable has grown to such an extent that it has now become one of the most important of our garden crops.

When a successful process of canning the fruit was evolved the tomato industry at once assumed large proportions. It was found that for all cooking purposes the canned fruit was as good as that fresh from the vine, and as a result the tomato has become a staple food the year round, and millions of dollars are now invested in canning factories in Canada and the United States whose chief output consists of tomatoes.

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief, they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bilelessness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

*Wm. Wood*

## The Homestead Law

Women Should Have the Opportunity of Taking up a Homestead

The Women's Council has for many years protested against the injustice of the Homestead Law of Canada, but, so far, without result. No woman, unless she be a widow with young children, may take up a homestead. Although a man can take up land for his son when he reaches the age of eighteen, he must support his grown-up daughters as best he can or allow them to leave home to earn a livelihood. In these days women who are showing that they can cultivate the land in Great Britain are encouraged to do so.

It is not, it is true, likely that women will live on prairie farms alone. But the number of men who can farm profitably as bachelors is not great. To obtain the best results men and women must work together. The farm and the family belong to each other.

At the same time, every young woman who wishes to do so should have the opportunity of taking up a homestead. The rules are not very hard to comply with and a woman with a taste for agriculture could, when she had a little capital, make a home for herself and those dependent upon her. The teaching of agriculture to women leads naturally to the wish to own land in their own right.

The refusal of homestead rights to women is caused by the survival of the old spirit which refused to allow women to attend the university and still, in some places, closes the doors of certain professions against them. Women have a right to engage in any employment for which they are fitted by nature and education. There is no danger for a long time to come, that too many people will go on the land.

"I believe our climate is changing." "Think so."

"Our winters seem to be getting warmer." "Well, the women wouldn't wear enough clothes. The climate had to change. The women wouldn't."

## Poultry Breeders' Great Opportunity

Every Canadian Producer Should Endeavor to Produce More and Better Eggs

Canada in past years has imported more poultry and more eggs than she has exported. Yet her production has materially increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the consumption. In twenty years the egg production developed from 64,499,241 dozen to 123,071,034 dozen, but the consumption increased from 11.8 per capita to 17.35. That is to say the individual fondness for eggs had increased over fifty per cent. The population grew in those twenty years, or from 1891 to 1911, according to the census, from 4,833,239 to 7,204,838, an increase of 2,371,599, and the egg production amounted up 58,571,793 dozen. In spite of this fact, and although the exports fell about to zero, 2,378,640 dozen had to be imported. In the same time the number of poultry in Canada grew from 12,696,701 to 29,548,722. Here, again, although the increase was close upon sixteen million, the imports exceeded the exports in value to the amount of \$111,696.

Last year, the excess of imports of eggs over exports reached the virtually enormous total of 11,150,106 dozen while poultry in 1914 we exported \$406,366, a difference of \$199,296. These figures, striking as they are, are almost impossible as they seem, are yet official, being taken from Pamphlet No. 7 of the Poultry Division, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Egg and Poultry Situation in Canada, with notes upon the possible effect of the war upon the Development of the Industry," by W. A. Brown, B.S.A., and can be verified on application for the pamphlet to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The statistics given in the pamphlet are both phenomenal and interesting. No other articles of food have shown such an increase in popularity. At the same time prices generally have increased and been well maintained. Mr. Brown does not undertake to explain the phenomenon, but contents himself with proving that it is so and that the increase in every particular is common to all the provinces. He also gives particulars of import of poultry into Great Britain, which in 1913 amounted in value to \$5,411,684, of which Russian supplied \$1,640,923, the United States \$993,890, Austria-Hungary \$470,767, Italy \$414,902, China \$219,475, Egypt \$130,890, Holland \$121,739, Belgium \$108,258, Norway \$68,960, Germany \$58,005 and Canada, seemingly, nil.

From the foregoing figures and the general condition of things in Europe, Mr. Brown arrives at the conclusion that Britain will this year be short of eggs and poultry to the amount of a million and a half dollars, of eggs alone to the sum of one hundred million dozen. Every Canadian producer should endeavor, therefore, to produce this year more and better eggs and poultry than ever before.

## Hate Song Horrifics The Germans Now

Campaign—Launched to Keep Lissauer's Product Out of the School Books

An interesting campaign has been launched to put the lid on Lissauer's chant of hatred against Britain. The Cologne Volks Zeitung, organ of the powerful Centre party, prints the following contribution: "A Christian cannot today read Lissauer's hate song without having it go against his grain, even despite all Britain has done to us." The object of these lines is to start a popular agitation to keep the Lissauer song out of all books which are destined for the school children. The German press is asked to give this agitation the widest publicity.

The Berliner Tageblatt adds editorially: "We read Lissauer's successful hate song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely like rubber stamps. 'Gott strafe England' panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times."

## Good Record of C.P.R.

Most people know that the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses over eleven thousand miles of country in Canada, encounters even tropical and arctic weathers; cuts its way through the rugged and difficult country along the shores of Lake Superior; crosses the endless prairies of the west; and finally runs through the gloom of the Canadian Rockies where the road in some places has been hewn out of the mountain sides under towering peaks; through great canyons; and in other places tunnels as spiral rails have to be negotiated, all necessitating care in operation. But in spite of all these difficulties the Canadian Pacific has not killed a single passenger in a train accident during the past two years, which is a record Canada can take against the recent boast of the Pennsylvania Railroad not having killed a passenger in three years. Especially so when it is considered that the latter road has not the same climate conditions to face and this easy country through which it traverses.

Husband—I don't see why you have accounts in so many different stores. Wife—Because, my dear, it makes the bills so much smaller.

## Horns vs. Profitable Gains

Dehorning a Practice That May Save Many Dollars to Stockmen

Horns on cattle are becoming unpopular. This statement applies chiefly to the feeder kind that probably will be run together in lots of three or four to a carload in size. Horns, originally, served a purpose, but that necessity for protection has long since passed away, and instead of being useful, horns on cattle are now a nuisance of the worst kind. Dehorning is a practice that may save many dollars to stockmen, and who is there that does not need to economize in the industry today in order to return the profits that satisfy? Generally stockmen like to run their feeder steers loose in a large box stall or yard, and that is where the horns are put to a use that decreases gains, and furthermore, when a man's eyes and face are in danger the argument for dehorning stand indisputable.

The process at the start is simple indeed. It has been explained time and time again, yet during this spring we have noticed many calves that have been allowed to start horns which must result in nothing less than obstacles to their profitable finishing and that of their mates. A stick of caustic potash moistened and rubbed on the buttons, some time before the calves are three weeks old will prevent their growth, and help to bring about a polled animal. The feeder prefers the animals without horns; they feed better, they ship better, and they reach the slaughter house in better shape. This is enough to warrant the raiser of beef cattle making liberal use of the caustic potash—Advocate.

## WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When

through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.

Another Sufferer Relieved. Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, R.F.D., No. 1, Hebron, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Hog Cholera Serum Tried

Gratifying success is reported from the Essex county seed farms, two miles north of Amherstburg where extensive tests of cholera serum have been tried on a large herd of hogs, under arrangements with and by special permission of the Dominion department of agriculture. A double treatment with serum and virus such as has been adopted by the federal government of the United States of the Union was given to 165 hogs, and all are doing well showing no signs of reaction, and gaining in weight. The treatment, which is simply a form of vaccination, is believed by A. McKenny, B.S.A., to be entirely successful and complete reports of the tests which are the most extensive ever made in Ontario, will be submitted to the government.

Landlord—Good morning, sir. I just dropped in to see if it's convenient for you to pay the rent.

Tenant—Glad you called. I want to complain about the doors, none of them will shut.

Landlord—New house, you know, sir, takes time to settle.

Tenant—Ah, then, I guess I'll follow the house's example. Good day, sir. Call again.

Recruiting Officer—You want to enlist, eh? Irish Recruit (enthusiastically)—Yis, sor, for the duration av the war, or longer if it lasts.

"We must have an organ to support us," said the practical politician. "Just what I was saying to my monkey," observed the itinerant musician.

## Every Woman Can Use

and ought to use occasionally, a proper remedy for the headache, backache, languor, nervousness and depression to which she may be subject. These troubles and others are symptoms of debility and poor circulation caused by indigestion or constipation

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

are at once safe, certain and convenient. They clear the system and purify the blood. They exert a general tonic effect and insure good health and strength, so that all the bodily organs do their natural work without causing suffering. Every woman of the thousands who have tried them, knows that Beecham's Pills act

**To Certain Advantage**

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

W. N. U. 1070

# BUY "ADAMS" WAGONS

Strongest and Best—See the COCKSHUTT Agent



**5c.** FOLLOW DIRECTIONS



**DODD'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
CURES RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR'S

# RED

"Any rags? Any old iron?" chanted the dealer, as he knocked at the door. The man of the house himself opened the door. "No, go away!" snapped the householder irritably. "There's nothing for you. My wife is away." The itinerant merchant hesitated a moment and then inquired: "Any old bottles."

on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.  
Of course," was the answer. "Did  
He—In what respect?  
She—When it strikes it keeps

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



# This Week's Store News

Cold weather brings with it the demand for warm clothing and new articles of wear. Our Stock is larger and more complete than ever before, and we say with confidence that we can supply your every need with **Reliable Goods at Money Saving Prices.** Shop early and gain the advantage of a larger stock to choose from.

Dress Goods Specials	
Velveteens, plain colors, per yard	60c
Black and White Stripe " "	90c
Black and White Checks " "	90c
Two Tone Velveteens " "	1.10
Costume Cord, two colors " "	65c
Dainty Neckwear	
Puritan Collars	35c to 75c
Collar and Cuff sets	50c to 75c
Stylish Chiffon neck pieces, in black white and colors	2.00
Trimmings	
Military Braids, in all popular widths and colors, per yard	10c to 15c
Gun Metal, Brass and Fancy Buttons, all sizes, per dozen	20c to 2.50
Staples	
Flannellettes, plain and striped, 34 inch widths per yard	12 1/2c to 15c
White and Sky Blue	15c
Duckings, per yard	12 1/2c to 17c
Shirtings, fleece back, black and white stripe, per yard	20c
Mens Sweater Coats	
"Rob Roy," a pure wool garment, high motor collar, special value at	7.95
Heavy Weight, Double Knit Sweaters, military collar, each	3.00
Heavy Worsted Yarn, Cardigan Stitch, all wool, in colors	4.50
Winter Weight Underwear	
Mens Combination Fine Yarn, in white and natural color, per garment	3.60
Heavy Ribbed 2 piece suits, pure wool, each	1.50
Extra Weight, Wool Fleece, shirts and drawers per suit	1.20
Blankets, Etc.	
The "Earl Grey," an extra large soft wool, double blanket at	5.40
White Blankets, specially selected Yorkshire wool with blue or pink borders, per pair	5.50
Flannellette Blankets, white or grey, with colored borders, each	1.60
Groceries	
Threshing Orders receive Special Attention. Liberal Discounts on every article.	

Fruit Canning is nearly over, do not be late with your orders. We can fill orders for Peaches this week but not later.

## Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

### Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

### Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd day of October, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Champion and Railway Station (C.P.), from the first of January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Champion, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE,

Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's office Calgary, 10th of September, 1915.

### The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; P. A. Elve, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elve, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

### ESTRAY

MARE—On farm of F. Arrison 9-20-24 21 miles north of Vulcan bay mare left front foot white, narrow white strip on face 11 years old heavy set Clyde bred, weight 1300. This mare has been running in vicinity since spring of 1910 collar mare branded on left shoulder.

Arthur R. Bond brand reader Eastway Alberta

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three clear title lots in Sunalta, Calgary, for a clear title quarter section near Vulcan. A. R. Flood, Box 4, Vulcan. 82964

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Loma. Price 55c per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Ag181f

### Wanted

WANTED—Second Hand Heater Apply N. T. Brown, Vulcan

### FOR SALE

One Portable J. I Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged.

E. M. Hollester

Vulcan, Alberta

Jy14tf

### LOST

LOST—On Sunday, between Rowland Post Office, and Champion, via Nanton, two macintoshes and one ladies coat. Finder please write to 47 Canada Life Building, Calgary.

LOST—A dark navy plaid travelling rug on the Vulcan trail east of Reid Hill, on Wednesday, September 22. Finder kindly notify or leave at Advocate office and receive suitable reward. Sept 29/15

### TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

### JACK THOMPSON AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH FLOOD & WHICHER Real Estate Agents VULCAN ALBERTA

### C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer VULCAN, ALBERTA For dates available see

### C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN ALBERTA

### BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

### KIRCALDY

All work promptly executed Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

### A. R. BOND

BRAND READER Eastway. Owner of horses branded on Left Shoulder

Philadelphia has clinched its title to the National League pennant by the defeat of the 'Braves', 5 to 0, on September 30th.

## The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

### Labour And Conscription

Lord Kitchener's recent utterances before the Trades Union leaders on the question of conscription ought to go far to settling much of the agitation for conscription in England at rest. His presence, together with that of Mr. Asquith, before these leaders of labour in the country is of itself an omen for good in more ways than one. One could, of course, conjecture that he and the Prime Minister had given their presence as a sort of last appeal to labour before conscription was brought about; that they were there to plead for a better and more solid response from labor towards the present needs of the country. From the response that the labor men have given to that interview, however, it is not likely. Kitchener laid before them what was required of the nation, and in return the leaders have taken upon themselves to do all they can to gain men for the army and to urge the making of the materials of war.

Now could this have come about had Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith, instead of very properly taking labour into their confidence, stated that should the nation not have responded then conscription was the only possible solution? We think not. Neither side was out for striking of a bargain with the voluntary system on the one hand and conscription on the other. Labour would not respond to threats to-day; any more than it did at the time of the South Wales coal strikes. It has a power which the Government have to recognize,—indeed much trouble would have been saved had this power been recognized from the first,—and the country at large will view with pleasure this meeting of the leaders of the people as an instance showing a recognition of the ties that connect labour and the Government at a time when the one is indispensable to the other.

### Grading Butter

"If we have our wheat graded at the elevators, why don't the store-keepers grade our butter?"

This was the gist of a question put to the Advocate during the last week by one of the farmers in the district who makes butter, and makes good butter. This farmer wants grading introduced for his own benefit. He knows that he makes good butter and that it is always worth the price he gets for it. On the other hand he also knows that there are other buttermakers who are not so particular about their butter. Yet they take it to the same stores and trade it off at the same price.

Grading butter at the country stores has always been a bone of contention between the good and the indifferent buttermaker, and certainly it appears that the consumer ought to have more than a sporting chance of getting good butter when he goes to buy. But grading at the stores would mean that the maker of good butter would have a steady market for his goods at a good price, while the indifferent butter maker would, in all probability, stop making butter and ship the cream.

This would mean a curtailed market for a time, no doubt, but if grading was introduced it would have a marked effect for good in a short while. Really, it is the only logical way of dealing with the situation and the one whereby the storekeeper would be exercising a little protection for himself and the consumer. At present the situation is that the indifferent buttermaker is practically dictating what shall and what shall not be done.

### "Fight or Pay"

In another part of this issue will be found an article dealing with the needs of the Southern Alberta branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, which sets forth very lucidly the need for funds to help this very able organization along.

The present war has been variously classified; at all events it is not like any other conflict that has taken place and the preconceived methods of conflict have been discarded in almost every sphere. H. G. Wells tells us that the war is one of ideals; Lloyd George has told us that it is a war of money and munitions, and that the best organized nation is the one who is going to win. Both classifications are right, and both of them have their direct appeal to us.

It is a war of ideals; democracy against the greatest military organization the world has ever seen, and it is for the sake of the democratic ideal that we, as part of the Empire, have taken up the sword to defend what we understand to be the inalienable rights

of the smaller nations. In that sense then it is our war, our personal conflict. And it is ours also in regard to the money. No country can take upon itself a conflict without money, and the money has to come from the people of the country. We are called upon to do our share by giving to various funds which will go to the alleviation of the sick and the wounded and the upkeep of the families of the soldiers. \$1,000,000 is needed for distribution in this way for the coming year, and we have to do our share. It is one way in which we may take part in the war. Just as the man in the munition factory is supplying the necessary explosives for the man in the trenches we are able to supply the needs of the people the soldier has left behind while he has gone to fight for their safety and ours. What better cause could we have at our hands? We may not be able to fight but we can escape the lot of the "slackers" by doing whatever is possible financially so let us do it with a will.

### Helping The Fair

With practically every farmer busy in the fields threshing for himself or helping his neighbor there would appear to be little time to give to consideration of the coming fair on October 21st and 22nd but it is never the less a matter which must not be overlooked and everyone must do their share if the fair is to have the amount of success that attends most affairs in Vulcan.

The first year for an institution of this sort is always the most difficult for there are many things to do and see to that will not be necessary another year when the concern is an established fact. The hardest thing to day is to get things so laid out that they will be permanent. In the coming years the directors and management will be reaping the benefit of the labors of to-day and the men of to-day who are looking after the Society are laying the foundation of the structure. Clearly their duty is not an easy one and they have to make many decisions that will no doubt come in for much criticism afterwards.

All the more reason why those whose only scope of helpfulness lies in the pay out of their annual donation towards the fair. The financing is one of the chief troubles and liberal response to the calls for the annual membership fee is asked for. It is to be hoped that sufficient interest will be manifested during the next couple of weeks to relieve the management of any misgivings in this direction. The fair is for the benefit of the district and the district has its part to play in making it a success.

### Building A Church.

The management of the Vulcan Church are inaugurating an effort to raise the funds necessary for the erection of a Church, and everybody in the town and the district will be asked to make some kind of a donation.

To the townspeople the appeal will be for funds, and to the farmers the appeal is for a few bushels of their grain, to be put aside when they take it to the elevators. Arrangements have been made with each elevator to collect and store it, when it will be sold and the proceeds devoted to the building fund. Already some contributions of grain have been given in; a commencement has been made, and it is anticipated that before the shipping is through the grain donations, together with money donations from the townspeople, will warrant the management commencing the building.

When the matter is considered it is hardly to the credit of the district that we have everything save a Church in our midst. We have every kind of athletic recreation and we have the finest fair and athletic grounds on the line. What is more, these organizations are supported splendidly in every way, and an appeal for funds for any diversion never goes unanswered.

Now why cannot the town and district raise sufficient funds to build and support a Church? It is something of which we undoubtedly stand in need. Our town and district, our residents and their families have a right to look for some centre of moral and social welfare and it is a duty devolving upon us all to do our utmost to supply this need.

And now is the time to do it. Let us all do what we can to furthering the cause and if we all work together it will not be long before we have in our midst what we have required from the first.

The Overseas News Agency has a good authority that the Pope is preparing a circular to the belligerent nations asking for a general truce on All Souls' Day, to be dedicated to the memory of those who have fallen in the war.

At the Dry Farming Congress opened at Denver, Colorado, Saskatchewan farmers carried off the first and second prizes for the best bushel of wheat in open competition with the rest of the world. Seager Wheeler, of Rossmore, and A. J. Mooney, of Regina, took them. The third prize was won by Howell of Montrose County, Colorado, for wheat grown from Marquis wheat imported from Saskatchewan.

For Information Regarding  
Vulcan and District  
Write the  
Secretary of the Board of Trade  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

## Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies.  
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

## R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos  
VULCAN - ALBERTA

## M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler  
OPTICIAN  
Eyes Tested Free  
VULCAN - ALBERTA

## Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,  
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes  
Jang Lin, Proprietor

## THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

Catering

F. SMART - Vulcan

## B. G. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

### Professional

## STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public  
Bank of Hamilton Chambers  
VULCAN - ALBERTA

## P. W. L. Clark

Barrister,  
Solicitor and Notary Public  
Loans Arranged  
Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

## DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON  
Vulcan - Alberta  
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

## R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon  
VULCAN - ALBERTA  
Phone 44

## DENTISTRY

## Dr. C. H. NELSON

Dentist  
VULCAN - ALBERTA

## Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. E. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.  
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

## I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA. Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p.m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.  
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.



## Heating and Plumbing

The cold weather will soon be with us. Now is the time to instal that

### Furnace and Plumbing System

Call and see us for Particulars. Estimates submitted free. Distance no object. Your home made fully modern for a small amount.

Call and see Butchart, the tinsmith, about your Stovepipes, etc., and support Home Industry.

**W. E. Butchart**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## Guy Walker

Agent for

"Rumely" Oil Pull Engines

"Advance Rumely" and "Gaar-Scott" Separators

We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind-Engine and Pump Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines; De Laval Cream Separators; Massey-Harris Farm Implements

Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

man—the same sum to each. The wife in the former case has no claim because of need, while in the latter case the separation allowance alone is not sufficient to support the family, even on the most economical scale. Hence the Patriotic Fund, acting with discrimination, considering the special circumstances of each case, brings up each family's income to a reasonable level of subsistence, thus building on the foundation which the Government has laid.

If the Government supported all the soldiers' families, the majority of Canadian "stay-at-homes" would be deprived of the privilege of taking any part in the war.

Loyal talk will not beat Germany. Men and money will. You surely cannot cheer for the boys when they come home unless You Fight or Pay.

Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund and help its work in every way you can.

The accounts and books of every branch are audited by the Auditor-General of Canada.

"Fight or Pay"

—God save the King.

### Alston School Report

SEPT. TERM

Grade VII—Edwin Beingsmaer	89
Melvin Bowle	80
Lizzie Zang	87
Grade V—Peter Bowie	82
John Bowie	79
Willie Zang	73
Grade II—Fenwick Mescham	85
Mary Jean Zang	84
Walter Zang	75

### The Week's Summary

On September 30th the Greek parliament concurred to the general mobilization of the army and authorized a loan of \$30,000,000.

The Allied troops have established themselves on the slopes of Achi Baba in the Gallipoli peninsula, and the success for their arms is expected almost any time now.

Five bars in Brandon have been closed down for one month by the licence commission. The opinion of the commission is that there should be more co-operation between the military and the police.

The French Government has recently announced that on account of military necessity, all cablegrams passing through France will be subjected to indefinite delay. This fact, taken in conjunction with the recent offensive movement of the Allies, is regarded as significant.

Bonar Law, a member of the British coalition cabinet, has appointed a committee, of which Sir Rider Haggard, the well known novelist is chairman, to visit the various dominions of the Empire and draw up a plan for placing soldiers from the war on to the land. The Canadian and Australian governments have promised their co-operation.

As a result of the hurricane which swept New Orleans and the Mississippi gulf on Wednesday last the death toll is estimated to be from 65 to 70 persons. The damage to property, according to the latest estimates, will reach many millions of dollars.

The commission of Sir Charles Peers Davidson is at present sitting at Victoria B. C., enquiring into the war contracts. The case of the submarine bought by the B. C. Government from the Seattle Construction and Drydock company opened on Friday.

A formal order declaring London and surrounding districts under the defence of the realm act, in which the practice of treating is prohibited, and a further dilution of spirits allowed was issued last Friday night. The measure will go into operation on October 11th. Night clubs, which now keep open until the early hours of the morning, will be next dealt with.

Thomas Kelly, the contractor for the Manitoba buildings, who has made so much graft out of the contract, was arrested in the streets of Chicago by two city detectives on Friday night. The charges against him are perjury, conspiracy to defraud, and obtaining money under false pretences. Extraordinary proceedings will be taken at once and Kelly brought back to this country for trial.

An important conference between Lord Kitchener, Premier Asquith, and the labor leaders of England took place last week. The minister of war said that the voluntary system was the best way for raising the armies required and that it would no doubt be the means of raising a sufficient quantity of men. The labor leaders have given their promise to aid the government in recruiting for the army and navy and the munition factories.

So quickly has the Anglo-French loan of five hundred million dollars been taken up in the United States that by Thursday night last three hundred and fifty millions of it had been subscribed, with the western and middle western states still to be heard from as to what they require. The loan was floated at

## "Five Roses" Flour

The World's Best

**\$3.40**

**B. C. FRUITS**

for Canning now on hand

**Meats and Groceries**

**Vulcan Meat Market**

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

G. L. JOHANSON, Proprietor

the beginning of last week.

The British Admiralty have allowed publicity to the fact that since the Germans commenced their submarine blockade, the German navy has lost from fifty to seventy submarines, and that the British Admiralty has got the menace in hand. Various devices such as nets, special mine fields and a new telephone for revealing the presence of a submarine in a certain area, are among the means used against them. The aeroplane has also done great work as the aeronaut can see the undersea craft when submerged.

From the latest reports there appears to be little hope of Bulgaria maintaining the armed neutrality of which she spoke so loudly a few days ago. Sir Edward Grey stated in the British house of Commons last week that there were German officers in Bulgaria, obviously for the purpose of swinging the country into Teuton favor. He promised that the Entente group would do all in their power to aid the other Balkan states.

Gerald Hervey, son of H. E. Hervey chief superintendent of Dominion parks at Edmonton passed his final tests for the naval air service at Toronto on

## Suit Cases Telescopes Trunks



We Have just received our Fall Stock of the above lines consisting of

**Trunks from 6.00 to 15.00**

**Suit Cases from 3.00 to 11.00**

**Telescopes from 25c. to 2.00**

A Large Assortment to choose from

Get Yours Now

**Irving's Ltd.**

VULCAN

ALB. RTA

**Kirkaly Restaurant**

Meals at all Hours.  
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies  
**FRANK LOO, Prop.**

### Judicial Sale of Farm Property

Pursuant to the Order Nisi and the final Order for Sale in a certain action in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, there will be sold with the approbation of the Master in Chambers by John Thompson at the Vulcan Hotel in the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 16th day of October, 1915, the following lands and premises, namely:

The North West One Quarter (¼) of Section Thirty (30) in Township Seventeen (17) Range Twenty-five (25) West of the Fourth Meridian, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, excepting thereout 2.456 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as shown on Plan 5765 A. D. also 3.14 acres for right-of-way as shown on Plan Ry. 804, and more particularly described on Certificate of Title Number L. X. 113, together with all the buildings and erections thereon subject to the conditions and reservations contained in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that there is on these premises a house 24 x 24, stable 16 x 32 and grain bin 14x16.

About 100 acres have been broken. This property is about One and one-half (1½) miles from a school house and

postoffice. The nearest railway station is Vulcan, six miles distant.

The sale will be subject to a reserved bid which has been fixed by the Master in Chambers. The purchaser is at the time of the sale to pay down a deposit of Ten per cent (10%) of the purchase price to the Vendor or solicitors. The remainder of the money is to be paid into Court to the credit of this action as follows: The balance 15% of the purchase price ninety (90) days from the date of sale without interest; 25% of the purchase price one year from date of sale, with interest at Eight (8%) per annum; 25 per cent of the purchase price 18 months from date of sale with interest at Eight (8%) per cent per annum; 25 per cent of the purchase price two (2) years from date of sale, with interest at Eight (8%) per cent per annum. In all respects the terms and conditions of sale will be standing conditions as approved by the Court.

Further particulars can be had from the Auctioneer or from Messrs. Short, Ross, Selwood, Shaw & Mayhew, solicitors for the Plaintiff, Imperial Bank Chambers, Calgary, Alberta.

DATED at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta this 17th day of September, A. D. 1915.

(Signed) LAURENCE J. CLARKE

APPROVED L. F. Clarke M. C.

Sept. 29 1915

### South Alberta Branch Canadian Patriotic Fund

Last year's contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund are now about exhausted. A year ago it was thought that about 1,000 soldiers families in Alberta would receive aid from the fund; at the present time over 3,000 Alberta families are being cared for.

Increased need requires a new appeal for funds. Canadians did their duty last year. They did it this year. If you cannot go to the front, you can help to support the families of those who have gone. \$1,000,000.00 will be distributed in Alberta this year. Of this amount, \$500,000.00 will be distributed to families in the South Alberta District. If the people of Alberta contribute one half of the amount required in this Province, the balance will be made up in acts of Canada where fewer families require aid and where the rate of enlistment is not so high as here. Alberta stands first in the Provincial rate of enlistment in Canada.

The fund is a national one as much

as the army; just as a man when enlisted becomes a member of the Army at large, so a contribution to the Patriotic Fund becomes part of the national fund. The needs of localities are met by the Canadian Patriotic Fund, regardless of contributions from Districts.

The Committee does not sit in judgment on any man who does not wear the khaki. Those who stay at home, however, are asked to contribute as much as possible, so that the soldier's wives and children may be properly maintained while the bread winners are fighting for the defence of the Empire and of our homes.

At this crisis, every Loyal British Subject is willing to do his share.

Sometimes we hear the assertion that the Government of Canada should do the work now being carried on by the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Usually, those who advance this idea are not able to suggest how this might be done, nor do they appear to have foreseen the results. The Canadian Government cannot discriminate between families. The Government Separation Allowance is given without favor, alike to the wife of the millionaire and to that of the poor

## This Week's Specials

It is necessary that everybody should prepare for the cold weather now October is upon us. You should prepare yourselves by taking advantage of the exceptionally low prices in Dry Goods and Hosiery specialties in this week's advt. In short, the month is of great importance to your additional comfort and it is essential that no where else is there greater opportunity for the exercising of it than at this store.

Mens Underwear		Mens Pants and Overalls	
Mens Wool Underwear, garment	1.25	Mens Black Denham Pants	1.25
Mens Extra Heavy Wool Vests and Pants garment	1.50	Mens Light and Dark Grey Pants	4.75
Mens Fleece Lined Underwear, extra special garment	65c	Mens Old Overalls and Pants	1.00
Mens White Wool Combinations	2.4	Mens Striped Wool Pants	3.00, 4.50
Mens Natural Wool combinations	3.75	Mens Scotch Tweed Pants	2.50
Mens Fleece Underwear from	35c	Mens Tan Corduroy Pants	3.75
Mens and Boys Sweaters		Blankets and Flannellettes	
Boys Sweater, tan and Navy, sizes 26 to 28	2.75	36 inch White Flannellette 12c 2c 25c	
Boys Sweater, tan and navy, sizes 28 to 30	2.50	36 inch Stripe English Flannellette 12c 15c	
Mens Extra Heavy Wool Sweaters	4.00	Fancy Flannellette	15c
Mens Fine Knitted Sweaters	4.0	Two pieces only Fancy Iderdown	25c
Mens Shirts and Socks		10 x 4 Grey Flannellette Blankets	1.50
Mens Black Llama Hose	35c	64 x 84 Grey Wool Blankets	3.00
Mens Heavy Wool Half Hose	35c	8 x 4 Heavy Grey Wool Blankets	6.00
Mens Heavy Wool, Half Hose	5c	76 x 90 Heavy Wool Blanket	5.25
Mens Tan Working Shirts	1.25	Ladies Hosiery and Underwear	
Mens Flannel Shirts, special	1.50, 2.25, 2.50	Ladies Fleece Lined Vests and Pants	35c
Mens Gloves and Mitts		Ladies Natural combinations	85c
Mens Pigskin Gloves	85c	Ladies White and Natural combinations	1.00
Mens Harvesting Gloves	85c	Ladies White Wool combinations	1.75
Mens Horsehide gloves	1.25	Ladies Wool Vests, long sleeves	65c
Mens Mitts	1.25	Ladies Plain Black Cashmere Hose	5c
Boys Alaska Gloves	1.00	Ladies Ribbed Cashmere Hose	60c
NOTICE		Ladies Odd Line Cotton Hose	25c
Butter and Eggs taken as cash and Highest Prices Paid.		Grocery Specials	
Last week of the Fruit Specials		Cheese, Special, per lb.	25c
		Macaroni, fresh, per lb.	90c
		Catsup, 1 gallon tins	75c
		blueberries, 1 gallon tins	90c
		Mollasses, 10 lb.	75c
		Mollasses, 5 lb.	40

**H. W. REEVES, VULCAN**





## Fairs and Fakirs

Showmen in England in the Old Days Were the Fathers of Fakirs

The first great fair to be held annually in England was the Bartholomew Fair in London, which was founded in the middle of the twelfth century and was finally abolished sixty years ago. This fair, held annually on St. Bartholomew's Day, the twenty-fourth of August, was the forerunner of all those cheap and gaudy amusement resorts which now flourish in America as well as in England. The showmen of Bartholomew Fair were the fathers of fakirs. Originally started under religious auspices, and designed for the exchange of goods, Bartholomew Fair soon developed into a pleasure fair, impure and stumpy. Minstrels, jesters, performances by monkeys and other "outlandish beasts," and wrestling matches were originally the amusement features, but later the fair assumed the appearance of a crude Coney Island. The period of the fair was extended to fourteen days. There were rows upon rows of crude booths, with brilliant signs in front, depicting the wonders to be seen within, while "spielers" howled through megaphones just as they do at similar fairs today. Learned pigs and horses, giants, dwarfs, "prodigious monsters" with one head and two bodies, a child with three legs, a "genuine" mermaid, and scores of other freaks and wonders were exhibited, most of them being frauds of the most bare-faced variety.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

## Developing Hudson Bay Fisheries

Investigation as to the possibilities of developing a commercial fishery in Hudson Bay is under way by Newfoundland shipping interests. Several ships of the fleet which have been engaged for exploratory work in the bay during the coming year, in connection with the Canadian government development work at Port Nelson, have been provided with equipment for careful examination of the fishing resources of the region.

Previous explorations have shown that there are large supplies of cod in those waters. In addition there are three species of salmon in Hudson Straits, and in the summer these fish are plentiful on the coast of Baffin Island and the south shores of the bay.

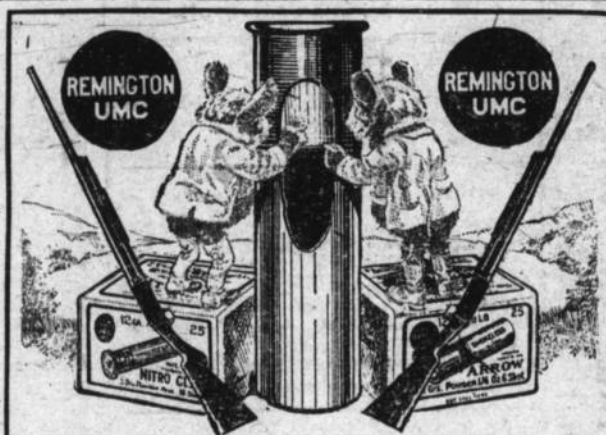
"No, I didn't come up to business yesterday," said the stout man in the corner of the carriage. "The last of my daughters was getting married, so I had to give her away."

"Really? Who was the happy man?" inquired a polite fellow passenger.

"I was," said the parent, emphatically.

Mrs. Homespun—This paper says a wife in Formosa costs five dollars.

Mr. Homespun—Well, a good wife is worth it.



## Where The Speed Comes From

The steel-lining is the secret of "Speed Shells" success. An exclusive feature of

**Remington-Union**

"NITRO CLUB" and "ARROW" SHELLS

It strengthens the head. Permits high compression. Prevents side-expansion. Puts ALL the power into a straight, hard drive. Practically a gun within a gun. Try a box. Prove for yourself that "Speed Shells" get more birds.

## The Expert's Choice

is a Remington-Union Repeating Shot Gun. Just handle this gun for a moment. Then you'll understand why only the Remington can satisfy the expert's needs.

Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.  
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)  
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

110 UNIVERSITY AVE. TORONTO, CANADA  
Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.  
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.  
COLLEGE RE-OPENS FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1919  
CALENDAR "H" SENT ON APPLICATION.  
E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

## The Care of Firearms

Some Good Advice Given by an Old Marksmen

"I am using a rifle that has been shot over 10,000 times, and it could be sold today as a new gun, because I have taken care of it and never, under any circumstances, put it away 'soiled,'" says E. P. Thomas of Morehouse, Missouri, writing on the subject of "Care of Firearms."

"When learning how to handle a gun I often wished," continued Mr. Thomas, "for a word of advice from some experienced person. I burned pounds of powder in the old muzzle loaders before I learned my lesson; therefore, I feel that when we have something good we should pass it along."

"Briefly, then, my experience tells me that first you should own a good standard arm. In shooting practice, use small objects to shoot at and train your nerves to be steady from the beginning."

"Acquire the habit of pressing (not pulling) the trigger and try to fire as soon as you have the proper aim. 'Always grip a gun of any kind firmly but not too tightly. If the grip is too tight the tendency is to tremble. Don't hurry, be careful and deliberate. Do not expect to hit the mark every time. You cannot do it. Be patient, but optimistic. Try, try and then some more. Speed will come with practice."

"There is one thing the marksmen must not overlook under any circumstances: the condition of the inside and outside of his gun. Never lay it away without carefully cleaning and oiling it outside and inside."

"Do not think that the .22 Remington is a toy for children to play with. It isn't. It is built for serious work and is a mechanism of great accuracy. It will send the tiny .22 grain bullet a distance of 100 yards in less than half a second. By using the .22 long rifle cartridge, you can increase the distance to 200 yards and secure greater accuracy."

"In conclusion, I can only say, do your part as a marksman, have faith in your gun and the results will not only please but astonish you."

Useful in Camp.—Explorers, surveyors, prospectors and hunters will find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil very useful in camp. When the feet and legs are wet and cold it is well to rub them freely with the Oil and the result will be the prevention of pains in the muscles, and should a cut, or contusion, or sprain be sustained, nothing could be better as a dressing or lotion.

## Krupp's Great Safe

Krupp's are credited by the Americans as being at Nuremberg with having just turned out a safe which will battle even scientists to open. In order to make a hole large enough to admit the hand 2,642 gallons of oxygen and 2,378 gallons of acetylene would be needed. It is believed that this safe has been specially constructed for the Kaiser as a haven of refuge for him when the final crash comes.

"Madam," said a doctor one day to the mother of a healthy baby, "the ladies have deputed me to inquire what you do to have such a happy, uniformly good child?"

The mother mused for a moment for the strangeness of the question, and then replied simply and beautifully:

"Why, God has given me a healthy child, and I let it alone."

McTavish was accused of having illicit whisky in his possession. A reluctant witness admitted that he knew of a suspicious barrel going to the accused.

"Now," said the prosecuting counsel, "remember, you are on oath. What was in the barrel?"

"Well," replied the witness, "there was 'McTavish' marked on a' end of the barrel, and 'whisky' on the other, but being on oath, your honor, I couldn't say whether it was whisky or McTavish was in the barrel."

## A Small Farm Tractor

A New Machine That May Revolutionize Agriculture

Certain manufacturing companies are said to be perfecting low-priced, light weight gasoline tractors suitable for medium-sized farms.

These engines will do the work of about four horses, and could pull a plow in a nine-inch furrow at two and one half miles an hour. They are being subjected to very severe tests—such as breaking up new land, pulling twenty-four-disc harrows weighted to cut the ground about four inches, and hauling waggons loaded up to four tons, at the rate of ten miles an hour. The tractors are so easily handled that they will draw multiple cultivators at four miles an hour through young corn.

In building these machines great weight, which up till the present was thought to be absolutely necessary, has been as far as possible eliminated. It is traction that counts. The price of the engines will be within practically every farmer's reach. Indeed, it will display horses almost entirely, as the machine will do nearly all kinds of horse labor, while at the same time it is much cheaper. There is no cost except while in operation and the first cost is low, about \$250.

If this tractor proves anything like the success that reports of it lead us to believe, it will revolutionize agriculture to a far greater extent than any invention has done so far. With a gasoline horse to plow, cultivate and harvest his crops, motors and trucks to use on the road, engines to pump the water, saw the wood, run the thrasher, churn, separator and dynamo, and with electric lights, telephone and rural mail, the farmers can no longer complain of the hardships or isolation of his life in the country.

## THE ONLY CURE FOR A WEAK STOMACH

Indigestion and Similar Troubles Must be Treated Through the Blood

Indigestion can be treated in many ways, but it can only be cured in one way—through the blood. Purgatives cannot cure indigestion. By main force they move on the food still indigested. That weakens the whole system, uses up the natural juices and leaves the stomach and bowels parched and sore. It is actually causing indigestion to cure. Others try pre-digested foods and potentized drugs. But drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its power and makes the trouble chronic. The digestive organs can never do the work properly until they are strong enough to do it themselves. Nothing can give the stomach that power but the new, rich, red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So the reason for the success of a medicine is plain. Nothing can stimulate the glands and nothing can absorb the nourishment from the food but pure red blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines in giving that new, rich blood. Miss B. E. Johnson, Hemford, N.S., says: "For months I was a great sufferer from indigestion; food of any kind was distasteful to me, and after eating I would suffer much. Naturally I grew weak and was but a shadow of my former self. I was taking a doctor's prescription, but it did not help me in the least. Then I read of a case similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try this medicine. By the time I had taken six boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared, and I could eat heartily of all kinds of food. More than this I found my general health greatly improved through the use of the Pills. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for indigestion."

You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## "Un-American"

Who will say that there is not absolute justice and the highest morality in a practice that permits Belgium and France and those who are fighting their battles to purchase munitions where they may? Certainly no American who understands the principles of liberty and freedom for which his country stands and has ever stood. The cry for an embargo upon export of munitions from this country contains not a shred of Americanism. It is not only un-American but anti-American. It is simply and solely of Germans, by Germans, for Germany. And just as it is essentially pro-German and anti-American, so it is inherently and absolutely immoral.—New York Herald.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

In view of Lord Michelham's offer of a thousand pounds to any British airman who should succeed in destroying a Zeppelin, the Journal of Paris, asked him whether "French airmen would be allowed to share in these magnificent prizes."

"Of course," replied Lord Michelham, "I never thought of making any distinction between your brave airmen and ours."

## The War and the Empire

The war, by which our enemies in their ignorance hoped to dissolve the union, has immeasurably strengthened this faith and accelerated this progress. Never have the sister nations felt so near to each other as in this hour of their common trial. Never have they seen so clearly how all that each holds dearest depends on their united efforts now and their closer union hereafter.—London Times.

W. N. U. 1070

That makes them neater, crisper, daintier, more appetizing.  
The one biscuit good enough to take the place of your own baking.  
Fresh as the biscuits from your own oven.  
Think what that means! Freedom from a broiling kitchen—leisure on the porch or in the parlor. Time to do the little knick-knacks that have been neglected.

## MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

Are the creamiest, crispest crackers made.  
They are baked in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg—right at your very door.  
Use **MOONEY'S** and be sure of a biscuit that is absolutely fresh; a biscuit that will satisfy the family.  
In tempting packages or sealed tins as you prefer.  
"LET MOONEY DO IT"

## Hauling Sheep

Much cruelty is exercised in hauling sheep from place to place. More especially is this the case when being taken to the market. Few, except owners of pure bred flocks have on their farms a properly equipped stock wagon. The result is that when sheep have to be hauled their legs are often tied and they are jolted into a wagon or sleigh and jolted along to their destination. Sheep should travel free even when being hauled. A wagon to haul sheep should have slatted sides high enough to prevent them jumping out on boards placed on top to form a cover. Loading should be done by two persons, one on each side of the animal. The left hand of one is grasped by the right of the other beneath the chest of the sheep preferably between the fore legs. The other pair of hands are similarly grasped beneath the shanks. In this position the sheep is easily raised and loaded without plunging or injury.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1894.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,  
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

## Wireless in Antarctic

One of the objects of Sir E. Shackleton's present South Polar Expedition is to establish a wireless station in the Antarctic. The staff to be relieved once a year. The main purpose of the station would be to keep the civilized world acquainted with the meteorological conditions around the Pole. Theoretically the power of such a station need not be very great for a long distance transmission, but during Capt. Scott's Antarctic investigations it was discovered that the Aurora australis (the South Pole equivalent of the Aurora borealis in high northern latitudes), by "damping" the ether waves, somewhat counterbalanced the lessened interference of sunshine.

The Meek One—My wife says I'm a "worm."  
The Friend—Why don't you retaliate?

The Meek One—Why, if I "turned" she'd be sure of it.

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, drabby feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

## Automatic Rifles

Invented by Winnipeg Russian and Fires Fifteen Shots in Few Seconds

An ingenious attachment which will change the ordinary rifle, at a cost of \$1.25, into a rapid fire arm, firing 15 shots in as many seconds, has been brought to the attention of the militia authorities by a Russian inventor from Winnipeg, named K. Shendreck, who was formerly a gunsmith in his own country.

The attachments consist of a clip to be attached in the usual place below the barrel and a hand-grip by which the shells may be projected forward and ejected when fired without drawing the gun from the shoulder. The trigger finger of the right hand not being withdrawn until the clip is empty. For repelling a rush the attachment would be very useful, and the rifle under ordinary conditions could be used as at present.

## Disappointed

Germany did not expect to have to face Great Britain or to have to face Italy at this time. Our time and Italy's time would have come later. Germany's idea was to reserve us for a later meal. With all the rest of Europe conquered Germany expected to be invincible, and she might not have been far wrong. The military power of Germany has amazed the world. But fortunately it was confronted with humanity and civilization still retained their powers of resistance. They were taught to some extent unprepared, and even today they are hampered by lack of preparation. We have much to do, a tremendous task lies before us. But we have reason to be thankful that Germany has done so small a part of what she expected to do and planned to do.—Toronto Star.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

Trying to Rouse Feeling in Spain.  
"Ever since the war began Germany has been trying to hypnotize Spanish opinion by the prospect of regaining possession of Gibraltar," says the Gazette.

"It is understood that Germany has now gone farther and traced an elaborate program for the division of Morocco between Spain and Germany.  
"For some time German agents have been active at Madrid trying to stir up feeling against the Allies in hope of inducing Spain to try to seize Gibraltar, now owned by Great Britain."

## Danger in Gasoline Vapor

Every woman who uses gasoline for any cleaning purpose in the household is handling an extremely powerful explosive. Gasoline vapor being heavier than air settles and runs along the floor in an invisible stream, getting into depressions in the floor and even under it, and will remain there for days unless disturbed by an air current. As long as it is there a chance spark may cause this accumulated vapor to explode. It seems hardly worth while to take such a chance when it is so easy to go out of doors to do this kind of work.

On his return from a long tour of the west, the business man's wife was narrating to him the delightful time she had while he was away. "One night I was invited to a dinner party at a smart cafe," she said, "and one of the guests was the Turkish ambassador. He was well informed in every subject, and was one of the most entertaining dinner companions I ever knew."  
"Did he wear a fez?" asked the husband.  
"No, indeed," she replied, "he was clear-shaven."

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY  
Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute security, prompt returns.  
GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO. LTD.  
160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary.

It pays to ship your grain to a reliable Commission Firm. Best attention given to consignments.  
GOODERHAM & MELADY CO. LTD.  
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.  
206 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.  
Reference—Union and Royal Banks.

Ship Your Grain To  
BARTLETT & LANGLEY  
Grain Commission Merchants, 510 Grain Exchange  
A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.  
GRAIN COMMISSION  
Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg  
Minneapolis, — Duluth

THOS. BRODIE, S. A. HARGRAFF, Sec.-Treas.  
Manager  
UNION GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.  
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
602 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg, Man.

THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN CO., LTD.  
Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments. Liberal Advances—Prompt Returns.  
127 GRAIN EXCHANGE, — WINNIPEG.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.  
BLACKBURN & MILLS.  
535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

## AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

BREEN MOTOR CO., WINNIPEG.  
Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR  
"The car that speaks for itself."  
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO., LTD.  
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agents.

Hupmobile LOWER IN PRICE  
Greater in Value  
Get the 1916 Catalog  
JOSEPH MAW & CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

## CASH IS YOURS

It is easy to get if you take on the agency. All automobile owners want cheaper tires. We offer tires at cost to our privileged members. Membership fee is only five dollars. If you want agency for your territory you must be alert and write at once for particulars and plan. When you show the plan you book the business. If you own a car you should become a member yourself. Acme Tire Club, 2 Wood St., Toronto, Ont.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES' DIRECTORY

You would be surprised to know how little money would be necessary to protect your family of estate. If you would like to know without committing yourself, fill this blank and mail to H. B. Andrews, branch manager, Imperial Life Assurance Co., 806 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.  
My full name is .....  
Occupation ..... Address .....  
I was born on ..... day of ..... 19..

Tourist—How far is it to the village of Slocum?  
Native—Folke mile, sir. But you're walking away from it.  
Tourist—But the sign post directed me this way!  
Native—Ah, yes! But we've 'ad all the sign posts turned round to fool the Zeppelins.



## WHY THE GERMANS WOULD LIKE TO FORCE THEIR WAY TO CALAIS

(ONLY 57 MILES FROM GERMAN FRONT TO DOVER)

Would Rather be in Calais than Paris, for once there the Invasion of England would be a Possibility, but Their Chances of Penetrating Solid Defence are Very Small

Only fifty-seven miles separate the German army on the western frontier from Dover, and that army would rather be in Calais than in Paris, for once there the invasion of England would become a possibility. Whether it could succeed nobody can tell. Certainly it would be attempted. It is on this account that from Dunkerque to Calais, a distance of some nineteen miles and a half, there is almost a solid British army. It is by no means a front, it is a solid mass of troops and fortifications and big guns, one flank resting on the sea, the other upon the French army to the south. It is generally understood that if the Austro-German armies can dispose of the Russians, can force them back into a position where they can be held by a much smaller force than is now pressing against them, the German plan to detach every man they can spare to make one last desperate effort to back their way through the British forces that stand on their way to Calais.

Before the war began it was not supposed that any invasion of England would be possible until the British navy had been destroyed, and since the British navy is the largest in the world, the possibility of it being put out of action was hardly considered. It has been learned, however, since the beginning of the war that Germany has guns capable of hurling a ton of metal a distance of perhaps 25 miles. In other words, Germany has a gun that can drop a shell from Calais to Dover, and some miles beyond. How many of these guns Germany has nobody but the German authorities know, but if she can make one she can probably make a score, and when one contemplates a battery of twenty of these guns firmly placed at Calais, and not only dropping shells into Dover, but commanding the English Channel, the immense importance to either side of holding Calais becomes apparent.

The prospect of a gun hitting a ship twenty odd miles away does not appear great until one understands how the range is obtained. By means of floating buoys the range may be as precisely obtained as though the target was on land. Control of the Channel having been secured long enough for the Germans to set out their buoys, and destroy the mines that now protect it, other mines could be sown, and guarded by a submarine patrol and shielded by the huge guns, which, so far as we know, outrange by several miles the most powerful naval

guns of the allies, it might be possible for Germany to make an attempt at landing a few army corps in the British Isles. At the present time the approaches to both Calais and Dover are heavily mined, and any vessel attempting to reach either port unless in charge of a pilot with a map of the mine fields before him would be court-martialed.

Unless these mine fields could be cleared away the big German guns would be useless, but mine fields can be cleared, as has been proved by the operations in the Dardanelles. The best system is to explode mines in the vicinity of anchored mines. This may be done either by towing the counter mines over the mine fields, and exploding them by wires leading from the towing boats, or it may be done by naval guns dropping high explosive shells upon the mines, the explosion being timed to take place a few feet under water. Since it would be necessary to clear a space of only some eighty square miles, it will be plain that the task would be no insuperable one. The big guns mounted at Calais and the Channel cleared of mines, the Germans would then sow mines of their own, and on the inside of this narrow lane they could operate their submarines. The peril of warships entering the mined area, in range of the Calais guns, the mines themselves and the submarines would be great.

However, Germany will have to win a greater victory than she has yet achieved in this war before she can get to Calais, and once established in Calais she will have to face attacks from both land and sea before she can get her big guns in position. Having the guns mounted there, commanding no English Channel, but a very narrow strip of it, her mine destroyers and mine layers will have to face British ships operating on the outskirts of the lane, out of range of the big guns, and yet with the mine layers in their range. Moreover, as she proceeds with her task of clearing the Channel her ships will come into range of the British guns at Dover, as well as the guns of the British ships near by. Finally, before any landing is possible she will have to smother her fleet, or a part of it, out of the English Channel, and her troops will have to be landed by a submarine. On the whole, the Kaiser would appear to have about exactly the same chance of landing an army in England that he has of winning this war.

### Plundering Belgium

German Robbers Made a Clean Job in Sacking Belgium

The German Crown Prince stole pictures from a French chateau, the German Kaiser's officers are stealing horses and furniture and goods of all kind from Belgium. It is only to be expected, like master like man, of course.

Particulars of the thefts from Belgium are contained in the 13th report of the commission of inquiry investigating on behalf of the Belgian government the German outrages in the conquered country. The copy supplied by the World by the courtesy of the consul-general for Belgium in Canada, discloses that Germany has practically taken without payment or by means of worthless orders on the French or British governments, all the best horses in the country. Those farmers who refused to offer their animals for sale have had them burnt or slaughtered before their eyes. Raw materials and manufactured goods, corn, cotton, oils, lumber and machinery have been carried off in wholesale fashion, so that the economic life of the country is at a standstill and industry paralyzed. Over 60,000,000 francs' worth of non-manufactured goods have been "removed" without even a pretence at payment. Even children's toys have been forcibly seized from the factories and conveyed into Germany. All these seizures have been verified by the commission of inquiry, and Berlin newspaper advertisements announcing large "importations" of Belgian stock for auction accompany the report.

The commissioners declare that these requisitions will throw thousands of workmen out of employment and leave them no alternative but starvation. No doubt a similar situation exists in Northern France if we had any means of knowing what is happening there.—Vancouver World.

### The British Fleet

The Strong Arm That Has Saved the World

The French minister of marine, admiral Augereau, gives in an interview the official French estimate of the services of France's British ally. It is summed up in these words:

"The British fleet has saved the world from destruction by the barbarians of the twentieth century."

This, says the London Free Press, will be the appraisal of history upon the part that Britain has played and will continue to play to the end of the war.

The grip of the British seamen in their ships of steel is the grip that Germany cannot shake. It is the knowledge of this that leads Germany to show her hatred of England even in the cakes that her bakers produce.

Germany discounted a long war. There was no calculation upon her part of a war that would last for months and possibly for years. The German military staff believed in their ability to force an early and successful conclusion to a war in Europe.

Those of us who may be accustomed to thinking of German thoroughness and leaving our own national traits to occupy a position to the rear will do well to remember that it was upon her naval arm that Britain placed all her trust, and that arm has answered to every national anticipation.

### Favors Armour in War

A. Conan Doyle Suggests Shields and Helmets For Soldiers

Sir A. Conan Doyle, in a letter printed in the London Times, advocates the use of armor in modern warfare. "When Ned Kelly, the bush ranger, walked unhurt before the rifles of the police, clad in his own hand-made armor he was an object lesson to the world," writes "Sherlock Holmes." "If the outlaw could do it, why not the soldier?"

Such actions as that of May 9, where several brigades lost nearly half their number in endeavoring to rush over the 300 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for unprotected troops to pass over a zone which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks or you must find artificial protection for the men.

It has always seemed extraordinary to the writer that the innumerable cases where a Bible, a cigarette case, a watch, or some other article of value has saved a man's life have not set us scheming so as to do systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance.

"As a man faces a hostile rifle his forehead and his heart are the only points presented which are certainly vital. The former would be protected by such a helmet as the French have now evolved. The second should be covered by a curved plate of highly tempered steel, which need not be more than a foot in diameter. With this simple and light equipment the two centres of life are safe."

"With these precautions the death rate should be greatly reduced from rifle and machine-gun fire as also from shrapnel. Nothing, of course, will avail against a direct shell burst, but against that the individual life would be saved this does not bear upon the capture of a position, since so many would fall wounded that the weight of the attack would be spent before the stormers reached the trenches."

"For this armor which will give complete protection is needed, and since, as your correspondents have shown, the weight of this is more than a man can readily carry, it must be pushed in front upon wheels."

Sir Conan Doyle pictures a great number of platoons, held together like the shields of a Roman tortoise, and pushed by the men, who crouch behind them. When one is disabled it can be readily dropped, and the gap closed. Others are fixed sideways upon their wheels and used upon the flank of the advance to prevent an enfilade fire. There is not one tortoise, which would attract a concentrated fire of artillery, but each company or platoon forms its own.

These numerous armor-plated bodies rush with small loss over the space which has already been cleared as far as possible of obstacles, and so have some chance of reaching the enemy's lines, not as an exhausted fragment, but as a vigorous storming party with humbers intact.

### Improving Trade Prospects

Indications Point to a Considerable Measure of Buoyancy

The Guide says in part: "According to the last Dominion census there are 29,146 farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The estimated value of these principal crops alone would give each farmer in Western Canada an income this year of nearly \$1,700. In New York state alone the average income per family is under \$600. The Western Canadian farmer is in a better position financially than any other class in this district. The fall of 1914 saw a general tightening of credits. Lenz material was probably sold to the farmer, but collections were slower and mortgages were reduced or wiped off completely. As a result, the country districts faced 1915 with less encumbrance of debt than formerly, and if the 1915 crop harvests are promised, the farmer of the Canadian prairies is the best logical object of the business man's attention from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean."

In other words, the big return from the incoming Canadian crops warrants Canadian wholesale and retail merchants in preparing for improved trade conditions almost immediately. The demand for merchandise of all kinds will be felt even by the manufacturers and increase western-bound business on the railways. At the same time orders for munitions and other war supplies are circulating a great deal of money throughout the country. We do not look for and do not want a boom, but it seems probable that even during the war Canadian trade may recover a considerable measure of buoyancy.—Toronto News.

### Britain's Concern

Anxiety Over the Question of Ocean Transport

British authorities are interested in the movement of Canada's wheat this fall. They have asked the Canadian government for an estimate of the quantity which will be available for export, and when the movement can be started.

An estimate is being made by the Grain Exchanges and similar authorities. An unofficial calculation places the exportable amount of Canadian wheat at a hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth.

In Canada there has been anxiety over the question of ocean transport. Tonnage has been short since the war began. For a time it was difficult to secure ships to carry hay and oats from Canada to the armies. The British government solved this problem by providing a fleet of eighteen freight ships. It is hoped that the admiralty may do something of the same kind to help the movement of wheat this fall.

If the British authorities do this it will solve one great problem, and will leave only the difficulty of exchange to be dealt with. With the present rate of exchange against London the business of paying for Canadian wheat is a matter of delicate negotiation. It is not, however, believed that the negotiations of the British authorities are anything in the nature of a proposal to purchase the Canadian crop at a fixed price. The authorities in Ottawa do not believe that any such proposal will be advanced.

We all know to what a height of prosperity the breeding of draught horses was brought in Belgium in the quarter century preceding the war. A state paper has just been issued by the Belgian government showing by the most conclusive documentary evidence how the Germans have set about to ruin this industry and to gain advantage at the expense of the Belgian dealers. Proclamations were issued calling on all owners to bring their horses to certain places where German officials would purchase them.—Edmonton Journal.

Mr. John W. Harper of New York last survivor of the Harper Brothers, book and magazine publishers, died on August 14th, at his country residence at Biddleford Pool, Maine. He was 84 years of age. There were four Harper Brothers and they all became well known as publishers. They came of an old Long Island family. The grandfather, James Harper, was a school teacher, who lived at Newtown, L.I. The father of the four Harper boys was a jack-of-all-trades, who worked up and down Long Island.

### Botha Changed the Plans

The Germans Had Made a New African Map

On his return to Cape Town from adding South-West Germany to the empire, General Botha was received with gratitude and universal admiration.

The festivities held in his honor culminated in a civic banquet, at which men of both races united to praise the conqueror of German Africa. In his reply, the great soldier-statesman dwelt on the far-reaching character of the German designs on South Africa.

They reckoned on Boer help to overthrow the Union, and guaranteed to Maritz the independence of the former Republics in return for an immediate and successful rebellion.

Maps have been discovered recasting the chart of Africa on the basis that peace would be signed in Rome in 1916, and the whole of Africa south of the Equator is marked "German Territory."

General Botha, to the high delight of his hearers, mentioned that a minute fragment of territory had been reserved, labelled "Boer Reserve."

He told, further, that the evidence he had found of the sufferings of the Hereros under German rule had made a horrible and ineradicable impression on his mind. "I can assure you," he added, "that the natives regarded our arrival as a deliverance. Each one looks to us for protection today." While only one child had been murdered by the Hereros during their rebellion, the Germans slaughtered 21,000 natives.

General Smuts carried with him the assent of the whole empire when he said if German South-West Africa is not held firmly by the Union, the day will come when the Union will belong to Germany. "Let us determine to stick to what we have got," he added, "and make that known all over the world."

### Digging Up Buried Cities

Excavating in Far East Reveals Cities Buried For Centuries

Dr. Frederick Bliss, dean of Rochester University, is to return to his former work of excavation and exploration in Palestine. Being asked how he would proceed there to find a promising site for excavation, Dr. Bliss said:

"Scattered through the lands of the near east are countless mounds that the casual traveller would find hard to distinguish from ordinary hills of nature. On many of these there is no vestige of buildings, while their summits yield crops of wheat, barley, etc. But the object is something in their shape—a flat top with a distinct angle at the sides—which arrests the attention of the trained archeologist. If he happens to ride by such a mound after the crop is reaped he may verify his suspicion that it is artificial by dismounting and examining the surface. He is sure to find the top strewn with fragments of pottery."

"Perhaps some hole has already been made in the side. Examining this he will find further signs of the hand of man—a bit of a wall, fragments of a knife or a spearhead, more pottery, perhaps a coin. By sinking shafts or pits here and there from the summit he can gauge the amount of rubbish or artificial accumulation. This may range from five to sixty feet or more, and together with the objects found, may furnish a clue to the length of time that man has actually occupied the place."

At the moment called Tel-Hady, identified on highly probable grounds with Lachish, one of the Amorite towns that fell before Joshua, extended excavations were made by Dr. Bliss. At the end of two years he had proved that this site had been occupied for at least 1,300 years, probably centuries longer. One town was built on the ruins of foundations of another to the number of eight. The walls of the latest town were some sixty feet above the walls of the earlier, and the foundations of 5,3 other towns between.—Rochester Democrat.

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## MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOWN MERCHANTS TO EXTEND TRADE

SHOULD MAKE ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL DISPLAY

The Store in the Small Country Town has Opportunities that are Denied to the Larger Towns, and their is Good Business in Many Special Lines not Usually Carried in Stock

Unless he has been there, the average person has only a hazy idea of what Gaspe is. His gets the name mixed up with salmon, hain, peninsula, coast, etc., and only when he has landed safely at Bakers Hotel, does he realize that there is a village bearing the name of Gaspe, Que., with half a dozen stores and a number of houses. The chief industries are fishing and lumbering. The population is approximately 1,000 and the town is located on the south side of the harbor formed by Gaspe Bay.

The stores draw trade from the residents, tourists in summer, and from farmers and fishermen. They are all typical general stores, most of them having nothing in the way of display windows, many of the windows being composed of small panes. The largest store has a modern front, but there is not the incentive to make attractive displays there is in a city. Yet this store finds that by making moderate displays, their business improves.

The equipment and displays are in many instances superior to those in some of the city stores. The fixtures, while not of the latest type, are clean and attractive. The show cases are modern, well trimmed, and bring in a lot of extra business. There is a cash carrier system, a well-appointed office in the gallery, and a second floor, equipped with splendid wardrobes for clothing, and large stocks of heavy goods.

Furniture is also carried in stock. The store in the small country town has opportunities that are denied to the larger towns. Gaspe has no exclusive hardware store; consequently this business is divided up between the general stores. Robin, Jones & Whitman have spent considerable money making a department worthy of the name of hardware—an unusually fine one for so small a town.

It was remarked that in a town like this there are opportunities for selling lines peculiarly adapted to country towns. Take the case of flashlights. Almost everybody who can afford one, carries a flashlight around at night, for the town has no illumination of any kind. The sidewalks in places are dangerous, but it is not necessary for a man to break his neck before he becomes a prospect. This firm made a point of keeping a good line, selling for a dollar or a dollar and a half. When a large number of flashlights have been disposed of, there is a regular sale of batteries.

In the fall it is customary to make special displays, and on specially dark nights in winter, they are shown on the counters, etc.

Among the most admirable things seen in this store by the writer was a showcase of fishing tackle. As everybody knows, Gaspe is noted across the continent for its salmon and trout fishing, and followers of the sport are among the most profitable tourists to the town. Unfortunately for the hardwareman, it often happens that fishermen bring their tackle along with them, fearing that supplies will not

be procurable in Gaspe. Salesmen finding this out, do their utmost to induce sportsmen on future occasions to leave their tackle until they reach Gaspe.

If the fishing industry brings only a small amount of business in flies, hooks, leaders, rods, reels, etc., to the Gaspe general stores, it helps out well in other directions. Wealthy Canadians and Americans who bring their yachts here every year, send their orders ahead to the guides, who purchase foodstuffs at local stores, the order including large supplies of tobacco and cigars. River guides are paid handsomely by their employers, and when the season's work is done, much of the money received is spent on hardware. Many of these men trap in winter, and business goes to the general stores for trappers' supplies.

Cordage and nets are important items in this part of the country. A big demand is felt for a 12-15 thread, of which Robin, Jones and Whitman dispose of about fifty coils every year. Of salmon twine they sell about a thousand pounds per year, this being used by the local fishermen for making nets.

It has been said earlier in this article that small, out-of-the-way places like Gaspe offer opportunities not available to dealers in the town. Two lines successfully carried by this firm are gramophones and cameras, and supplies. Very little was done in gramophones until recently. Last year the turnover in this department amounted to five hundred dollars, chiefly in records. In order to push this line, a machine is kept on view all the time, and now and again, a tune is played.

The photograph end of the business has assumed large proportions, so that it is now almost a department in itself. No developing or printing is done. Competition with mail order houses at 5 cents a film is almost impossible. Also, whereas a tourist needs a roll of films immediately, he can usually afford to wait to have his film developed. Photographic supplies have been handled now for two years, and this year the business done is four times that of the first year. A good line of cameras is handled, also films, trays, printing frames, etc. One sale took place while the writer was in store. A tourist had been looking at one or two cameras, but was leaving the store without purchasing. He was stopped by the buyer, to whom he explained that the five dollar camera in stock did not close very well. He was shown a \$10 one, was asked to try it, and if it did not give satisfaction, to bring it back. He took the camera, and paid for it.

There is a regular demand for canoe sails. Several firms make Gaspe canoes, a canoe known all over the country as specially suited to salmon fishing in the rivers. Some Gaspe builders make as many as forty of these canoes per year.—Hardware & Metal.

### Modern Entrenching Spade

Invention of a Canadian Proving Its Value in the War

The present Canadian entrenching spade is a very notable and admirable exception to the general rule, that combination tools are not a success.

It is an invention of a Canadian and is protected by a Canadian patent. It is one of the very first patented inventions to be extensively used by the Canadian forces in this great war. It combines in one very simple and efficient device, two very distinct and highly important instruments, i.e., the entrenching spade itself, and a shield and rifle rest. It is simply a spade blade of well known shape but of specially hard steel, which will act as a shield. It is made to be readily detachable from its handle. A little to one side of its centre it is provided with an opening larger than a rifle barrel. Through this, the soldier can thrust his rifle, the hole being sufficiently large to enable him to sight it. With the blade driven vertically into the ground, the rifle rests on the lower wall of this opening and thus has its weight easily supported. While crouching behind the blade in firing, the soldier is amply protected.

This device is actually in use on the firing line in large numbers. It is one of the few inventions made since the opening of the war and almost immediately put into use, extensively.

The army and navy officials in England, France, Italy, Canada and the United States, as well as the patent offices of these countries are being continually flooded with thousands of inventions for all possible uses in this war, and it is highly probable that one result of the war may be the production of many really valuable inventions which would otherwise never have come to light.

### Canada's War Contribution

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theatre of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. France, England and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically, at least, she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious too, in a country just entering upon a period of national development. Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a fruitful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.—Chicago Tribune.

### U. S. Trade With Allies

\$76,000,000 Worth of Horses and Mules Exported

America threw into the war hopper in Europe in the fiscal year ended June 30 horses to the value of \$54,046,534 and mules to the value of \$12,725,143. These went for the most part to the armies of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, and were purchased by agents of these governments in all sections of the United States and shipped chiefly from New York City, Newport News, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

These figures stand out prominently in the full tabulation of imports and exports for the United States for the fiscal year, and were announced by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The total imports are shown to be \$1,674,169,40, approximately \$219,000,000 less than last year; the total exports are given as \$2,768,489,340, about \$400,000,000 more than last year.

One of the marked points of the tabulation is the fact that the exportations to Germany for the year amounted to \$28,863,354, whereas, a year ago they amounted to \$544,794,276. Austria-Hungary's exportations amounted to \$1,240,000, compared with \$22,718,258 last year.

This is far more than offset, however, by the exports to the United Kingdom, France and Russia. The United Kingdom took from the United States in the fiscal year, goods amounting to \$911,892,454, as compared with \$594,271,863 last year; France took goods valued at \$369,397,170, as compared with \$159,818,924 last year, and Russia, \$37,474,380, as compared with \$30,985,643 last year.

This shows that the gain in trade with the allies is almost twice as much as the loss with Germany and Austria-Hungary.—New York Herald.

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house surgeon sent out and found a piper, whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotsman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

Several Berlin Socialists, including the former editor of a Socialist newspaper, have been arrested upon suspicion of high treason. They are charged with having published a pamphlet containing an article from the Berne Tagwacht severely criticising the attitude of the leading Socialists supporting the government.



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## Christmas Cards

at Prices ranging from

**\$ 2.00 to \$ 10.00**

Remember your Friends in the Old  
Country or the East and place your  
Orders early at

D. C. JONES, Druggist,

Or

**The Advocate Office**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

### Card of Thanks

"We desire to express our sincere thanks to our many friends who so kindly assisted us in this our sad bereavement, and especially wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kehr and Dr. Knowles who ministered to our lost one in his last hour."

Mrs. Mae Gordon, Merle Gordon, Velma Gordon, Esther Gordon, Mrs. A. E. Boardman and family Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield and family.

### Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	71
" " " " " "	68
" " " " " "	63
" " " " " "	57
" " " " " "	52
" " " " " "	45
" " " " " "	39
Rejected No. 1	62
" " " " " "	59
" " " " " "	54
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	26
" Extra No. 1 Feed	25
" No. 1 Feed	24
" No. 2 Feed	23
Barley, No. 3	36
" " " " " "	32
Feed	24
Flax No. 1, N.W.	134
" " " " " "	131
" No. 2 C.W.	135
" " " " " "	68
Rye	25
Eggs	30
Butter	30
Spring Chicken	60
Fowls	64
Cattle, live	54
Cows	53
Hogs	54
Dressed Hogs	51
Potatoes	50

Miss Muriel Lindsay arrived in Vulcan from Calgary on Tuesday morning.

Mr. H. Cooper returned from Banff on Monday of this week.

### Loma News

Mr. Daniel McNiven is the proud father of a son. The community offers congratulations.

Miss Helen Steiner has been engaged to teach at the Sunset Valley school for the coming winter.

Miss Elizabeth McFarland opened the Loma school on Monday for the winter.

Mr. Enil Steiner has purchased the quarter section recently owned by Mr. Grieve Elliot, of Westbank, B. C.

Mr. Robert Paul, Mr. C. Clark's successor on the Loma Mission field, preached his first sermon on Sunday last.

Mr. Charles Clark has enlisted for service at the front in one of the Ambulance Corps. He left for Calgary on Saturday. Mr. Prentice has been fortunate in enlisting in the same Corps so the two friends will be together. The Loma community join wishing these two young men who have gone to serve their country, Godspeed and every success in their undertaking.

The threshing in the Loma district has been considerably interfered with by the recent rain. If the outfits are unable to make better time it is likely that much grain will be left unthreshed in the fields over the winter months. So far little threshing has been done and there is nothing to report in the way of yields. Stubble oats have gone 55 and 60 bushels to the acre. There is a greatly increased quantity of grain over previous years in the Loma district and the threshing of it is one of the problems that the farmers have to solve.

Thanksgiving Day, October 11th.

### Red X Convalescent Home

At the present time the Dominion Government is much occupied in making arrangements for the care of convalescent Canadian soldiers returning to Canada, who, through the nature of their wounds, will be unfit for further service and will require careful medical attention for some time to come.

A special hospital commission, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Senator Loughheed, has been appointed by the Dominion Government to deal with these arrangements, and an appeal has been issued to all Red Cross branches as well as private individuals and committees organized for patriotic purposes, to assist the commission in this work. In response to this appeal the Alberta Provincial branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society has been enabled, through the generosity of the Calgary Milling and Brewing Company, to place the Ogden hotel, fully equipped and furnished, at the disposal of the Hospital Commission for the purposes of a convalescent home. This on-alec n h h e will be for the time being, the only one of its kind in this area and will be open to all Alberta convalescents desirous of returning to their own district. The home will be under the control of the Military Authorities, who will provide the necessary medical staff, orderlies, etc., also the necessary medical and hospital equipment. The cost of maintenance, together with the expense of a matron and cook, being borne by the Alberta Provincial Branch, Canadian Red Cross Society, assisted by a small per capita grant from the Dominion Government.

The Society feels that every possible effort must be made to ensure the usefulness and comfort of this Home, which is to be the means of restoring health and strength to our returned heroes, and where our own men, in training here, will also be cared for should accident or sickness befall them.

It is the belief that many of the branches and other contributing societies throughout the province will be glad to help in this splendid work, which is essentially provincial, of caring for our sick and wounded soldiers. The appeal is made to all branches of the Red Cross and to all societies interested in the work of the Red Cross to assist in whatever way they find most convenient towards the maintenance of this Home, either by forwarding supplies of eggs, butter, cheese, chickens, meat, vegetables, etc., where such are available, or by guaranteeing an equivalent sum of money for the purchase of these supplies.

### Notice to Young People

Those who purpose taking the course either in Domestic Science or in Agriculture would greatly oblige the staff of the Charesholm School of Agriculture if they would send in their names by the 25th October.

The term commences November 2nd. There are no entrance requirements nor tuition fees.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

The Remount Commission had rather a poor day for their business on Saturday last, rain falling most of the day. But despite this fact they purchased five horses, one for cavalry and eight for artillery and transport purposes. Messrs. George Hoadley, A. G. Dickinson and Walter McHugh were the sellers. The commission consisted of Messrs. W. A. Smiles, of Winnipeg, C. Dart, of Montreal, and Captain Chapprell, of London, England.

Mr. L. Parr of Edmonton, was in Vulcan for the week end.

### Local Items of Interest

Mr. Hans Lundgren threshed 88 bushels of wheat to the acre off stubble.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan.

Mr. Stanley D. Skene is having a residence erected on Appollis street. The work is being done by Calgary builders.

Fit Reform—Made to measure Suits at Spooner's.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Brown, Vulcan on Saturday, October 2nd, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chuzh, of Calgary, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Clark during the past few days.

Mr. Herbert Cooper, of Reid Hill, left for a few days visit at Banff on Thursday evening's train.

Saturday's rain made bad weather for the horse buying by the rent-out commission.

Mr. S. Tucker, of Ensign has invested in a new Ford car through the Vulcan agent, W. F. Jennejohn.

\$20.00—up for your made to measure Suits at Spooner's.

"None but the brave deserve the fair" Have you paid your annual dollar membership yet?

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley D. Skene arrived in Vulcan on Saturday last. Mr. Skene has rented chambers in the Bank of Hamilton building where he will open a lawyer's office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hall motored out to the Mitchell Brothers farm during the week end.

Use Rexall Orderlies for Chronic constipation; they are gentle in action, mild and natural. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Special \$6.00—Mens Sweaters at \$4.85 at Spooner's.

Dr. R. E. Tripp is in Vulcan as locum tenens for Dr. Carson during the latter's absence from town. Dr. Tripp is well known to many of the old residents of Vulcan and district, as he homesteaded in these parts.

Gents suits made to measure \$20.00 up New ranges of patterns to hand—P. Gillespie.

Mothers Favorite—\$2.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

Early on Tuesday morning the district experienced rather a heavy fall of rain with which there was a little snow. It didn't last long and will probably not hold the threshing up for more than a day.

After the heavy rain of Saturday, which lasted all day, Sunday and the following days were ideal. A heavy wind blew during Sunday night. Threshing commenced on Monday afternoon in most districts.

On Wednesday October 6th, Emily Muriel Lindsay and John Telfer Oliver, of Calgary were married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. A. Lindsay, Vulcan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. K. Allan. The happy couple left by the evening train for Calgary, where they will be at home in suite 4 at the Yale Apartments.

Mackinaw Coats (Bird's)—\$7.00 at Spooner's.

Mr. James Spears, of Bellflower, Missouri, who has been in Vulcan for the past two or three weeks looking after his crop in this district, left for his home on Tuesday evening. Mr. Spears tells that he is very well pleased indeed with the results of the year. The grain up here is the finest he has ever seen. On his own place east of Vulcan his wheat yielded 62 bushels to the acre and his oats 107. His crop is threshed and he says he is going back to tell his neighbors what a fine country this is. In his home district this year there has been a quantity of rain that has somewhat interfered with the crops.

Rexall Orderlies are free from harsh drugs and are the nicest laxative for children. Sold only by D. C. Jones The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Out of the great yields of grain that there are throughout the district this season very few if any of the farmers but what will be glad to throw aside a few bushels for the erection of a Church in Vulcan. It is a good way of raising the money because everybody contributes towards the fund and everybody feels that they have an interest in the Church when it is built. Churches cannot be run by a few; they are for the people generally and it is a matter of public welfare to have a Church in the district. There will be a good response to the appeal and it ought not to be long before Vulcan is able to boast a Church, something she ought to have had from the first.

FOR SALE—Show Case 4 x 2 3 glass sides and mirror back, two shelves. Woodwork stained oak, inside covered cloth, a Bargain. Vulcan Furniture Store, Vulcan Alberta.

# HEATERS

An Improved Hot Blast Heater \$20.00

Burns all the gas from the coal and is a more efficient Heater than the old style Hot Blast.

Coal Oil Heaters \$4.50 to \$5.50

Coal Heaters for Threshers Tents 4.50 up

No. 13 Oak Heater 9.00

No. 15 Oak Heater 11.00

No. 17 Oak Heater 14.00

We also have a Dandy Oak Heater with Large Mica Door which enables you to see and enjoy the fire.

No. 15 Oak Heater with Mica Door \$13.00

No. 17 " " " 16.00

**WOLFE & PETTMAN**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

## GOOD CLOTHES

are MONEY SAVED

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

There is nothing that will give better wear, smarter style, and more all around satisfaction than the

Individual Ladies  
Tailored Garments

They mean a saving of 50 per cent. in every respect in the end.

BECAUSE

They Represent the HIGHEST TYPE of Clothes

They are Cut and Made to Measurements.

They are Hand Tailored.

They are Shape Retaining.

They are made of High Class Fabrics that will stand the test of time—that have been thoroughly sponged and shrunk.

Their foundations are of non-shrinkable Perfectus Canvas.

Clothed in an Ideal Tailored Garment, a woman acquires distinction, dignity and beauty.

LET US SHOW YOU

their complete Fall and Winter styles in Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts.



**Peter Gillespie**

VULCAN

ALBERTA

# Men

## of sedentary habits take

# Rexall Orderlies

The gentle but sure laxative

TO RELIEVE CONSTIPATION—One tablet crushed in the mouth (they are pleasant to the taste) and swallowed on retiring is usually sufficient. Where a pronounced action is desired, let this be followed by one on rising. If the cause is obstinate, however, take two tablets at night.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c., 25c. and 50c. each, at Rexall Stores everywhere. Get a Box Today on the Money-back Basis from

**D. C. JONES, Druggist, Vulcan.**

Capital Authorized \$5,000.00  
Capital Paid up \$3,000.00  
Surplus \$3,750.00

### THRIFT

The foundation of every fortune is economy. Put aside the amounts that other people waste and enjoy the independence that goes with a Bank Account.

Our Savings Department will Help you Save.

**VULCAN BRANCH**

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

**Bank of Hamilton**  
ESTABLISHED 1872

Mr. F. Glass, of Galesburg, Illinois, arrived in Vulcan on Tuesday of this week to look after his half section of crop here. On his arrival he met Mr. Peterman, an old Illinois man whom he knew and with whom he is spending some of his time while he is here.

The picture show at the Shimp Hall on Thursday evening was well attended. Some splendid films were shown and

those who were present thoroughly enjoyed the evening's entertainment. We understand that there will be a picture show every Thursday evening until further notice. This is good news, for something of the sort is wanted in town and manager Shimp can confidently look forward to his efforts being well appreciated.